

The Hong Kong Telegraph.

(ESTABLISHED 1851)

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WEATHER FORECAST
NINE
Barometer 30.08

October 22, 1913, Temperature a.m. 70, p.m. 76; Humidity...81, 57.

October 22, 1912, Temperature a.m. 73, p.m. 76; Humidity...81, 71.

9,229 晚四月九月年正月

THURSDAY, OCTOBER 23, 1913.

四月九日正月三十日香港

\$36 PER ANNUM
SINGLE COPY 10 CENTS.

TELEGRAMS.

PORtUGUESE TROUBLES.

THE ABORTIVE RISING.

Reuter's [Service to the "Telegraph."]
London, Received Oct. 22.
Censored telegrams from Lisbon show that some fighting took place there in connection with the rising. Large crowds attacked the police station posts and also the Republican guards. Many of the attackers were arrested and the others fled.

Meeting Raided.

The authorities raided a meeting which was taking place at an embroidery factory near the prison at Limeiro. All present were arrested after a struggle. It is assumed that a conspiracy was on foot to liberate the prisoners. The Government has announced that it is aware of all the designs of the Monarchists and has the situation in hand.

Complete Failure.

The Portuguese Government has sent a circular to the Legations, announcing the complete failure of an attempted rising over the whole country, in connection with which fighting took place in Lisbon yesterday. The Government declares that the whole country is tranquil, and that none connected with the Army and Navy have participated in any act of sedition.

The Arrests.

The arrests up to the present, number 100, including, however, besides six police, a number of Naval officers and petty officers, most of whom were captured at the Naval Barracks, and also several people of social standing.

The newspapers say that the movement was directed by two Committees, one Civil and the other Military. The signal was to be given by the murder of the Ministers and officials, upon which three columns, organised in the suburbs of Lisbon, were to enter simultaneously. Risings were planned to occur at Oporto, Braga, Evora, and Viana.

The telegraph wires and one railway line were actually cut, but the damage was promptly repaired. Armed bands have appeared at Montalegre, Barca, Alba, Figueira, Coimbra, Rodrigo, and Penamacor.

The Governor of Oporto has issued a proclamation announcing the crushing of the insurrection, and says the movement possessed great ramifications over the whole country.

Spanish Governors Removed.

Later. Reuter's correspondent at Madrid states that it is officially announced that the Governors of the Provinces of Orense and Pontevedra, which are adjacent to Portugal, have been relieved of their functions.

Insignificant Incidents.

London, Received Oct. 25.
Reuter's correspondent at Lisbon states that the Government knew that committees in Spain and Brazil were awaiting the disorders. The riots consisted mainly of small groups of civilians. There were no disturbances in Oporto and the incidents in the other places were insignificant.

RUSSIAN MILITARY SERVICE.

London, Received Oct. 22.

Reuter's correspondent at St. Petersburg states that the Minister of War will shortly submit to the Duma a Bill extending the service to the colours of the one year class by three months.

DOM MANUEL'S CONSORT

London, Received Oct. 22.
Reuter's correspondent at Munich states that Dom Manuel and his Consort have gone to Sigmaringen.

TELEGRAMS.

MEXICAN TROUBLES.

A STARTLING AFFAIR.

Reuter's [Service to the "Telegraph."]
London, Received Oct. 22.

Reuter's correspondent at New York states that a telegram from Mexico says that the constitutional leader, General Villa, holds us hostages at Torreon, twelve British subjects and about one hundred French, Germans, and Spaniards. He declares that all will be sacrificed unless the attempts to re-capture the town are abandoned.

Later.

The Washington Government has made representations to President Huerta demanding the protection of the foreigners detained at Torreon.

Heavy Import Tax.

President Huerta has imposed an increase of 50 per cent. on all imports from the 28th inst. This, in addition to the 10 per cent. tax already levied, has driven the business people to despair.

Irritation in Washington.

London, Received Oct. 23.

The fact of Sir L. E. G. Carden having presented his credentials to President Huerta the day after the latter's declaration of dictatorship appears to have given umbrage at Washington in view of the latter's declared policy towards President Huerta. Moreover, the statement ascribed to Sir Lionel Carden, that "The United States do not understand the conditions in Mexico," has not tended to allay the irritation.

Some American pipers have started the idea that Sir L. Carden really represents Messrs. Persons' oil interests which the British Government is supporting. It is informed that Britain is solely anxious to see settled conditions obtain and that she recognised Huerta because she believed him to be the best man on the spot.

OLYMPIC FUND.

MORE MONEY NECESSARY.

London, Received Oct. 22.
Speaking at a meeting of the Olympic Games Committee in London, the Chairman said that unless £25,000 was raised by the end of the year, the Committee would not feel justified in continuing the preparations for the sending of a team of athletes to Berlin.

INDIAN ARMY.

NEW COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.

London, Received Oct. 22.

The Times says that General Sir Beauchamp Duff, G.C.B., K.C.V.O., K.C.S.I., Secretary of the Military Department, India Office, and Chief of Staff in India, 1908-09, has been appointed Commander-in-Chief of His Majesty's Army in India.

AVIATION.

FLIGHT TO CAIRO.

London, Received Oct. 22.

M. D. Aucourt who started from Issy-les-Moulineaux, for Schaffhausen on the first stage of a flight to Cairo via Belgrade, Constantinople, Konieh, Aleppo, and Beirut, descended at Sens in a gale.

TELEGRAMS.

HOME POLITICS.

READING BY-ELECTION.

Reuter's [Service to the "Telegraph."]
London, Received Oct. 22.

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The Unionist Outlook.

The Reading Unionist papers express much dissatisfaction at the Insurance Act and the Shops Act, both Liberal measures.

Captain Leslie Wilson, who opposes Mr. Gooch, will rely chiefly on Ulster's opposition to the Home Rule Bill.

Heavy Import Tax.

The Home Rule Question. Speaking at Bristol, the Right Hon. C. E. H. Hobhouse, M.P. for the eastern portion of that city, stated that he was confident that Home Rule could be settled by accord of the two parties.

At Keighley.

Later. Viscount Lascelles has been appointed Unionist candidate at Keighley. The Women's Liberal Association has passed a resolution pledging itself to support Mr. S. O. Buckmaster, who is a Suffragist.

The Socialists at Reading have adopted a candidate in the person of Mr. Butler, of London, the organiser of the Socialist party.

OPIUM STOCKS CASE.

Continued from Page 10.

Godowns. On September 13, I received six chests on behalf of Mr. Gourgey, and these chests have now been removed to David Sassoon's godowns. They were taken there on September 17, and they are there now marked S. diamond, I to 6. Those were received from Kowloon godowns. One of the employers of the firm went over to the Kowloon godown with the permit and got out these chests on three different occasions. It was the same man on each occasion.

Mr. Slade:—Is that man in Hongkong now?—He has gone to the country because he is very ill.

Mr. Hodgson:—Can you tell me if you have any other cases in your godown, marked Z 20 to 32?—No, sir.

Nor any cases marked Z 41 to 45?—No.

Or any other cases marked 1 to 6?—No, sir, all the cases with such marks have been moved away.

Did you write that book up yourself?—Yes.

From another book?—I copy it direct from the permit.

And did you in this case copy it from the permits?—Yes, sir.

And when you send the cases out again, do you send the permits allowing them to be moved?—Yes, I look at the mark and the number.

So you saw all the permits authorising removal from your godown to Ice House Street?—Yes.

Did yourself actually see these cases moved into your godown?—Yes.

Isn't it a fact that you only saw the permits and did not look at the goods?—Well I see good come in but I don't weight them.

You didn't pay any attention to them?—Well, is a rule we take in the goods; that is all. We didn't take much notice of them; they were only there temporary. And there is other kind of goods, not raw opium, constantly removed into our godown.

Have you ever seen Mr. Gourgey in your godown?—No.

TELEGRAMS.

BRESLAU SCANDAL.

EIGHT CONVICTIONS.

Reuter's [Service to the "Telegraph."]
London, Received Oct. 22.

A Breslau message states that there have been eight convictions arising out of a thousand reported on September 22. The accused have been sentenced to terms of imprisonment ranging from six months to three years. They include a business manager, a manufacturer, a musician, a schoolmaster and an insurance official.

The Aisgill Disaster.

Reuter's [Service to the "Telegraph."]
London, Received Oct. 22.

At the trial of the driver of the second train in the Aisgill disaster on a charge of manslaughter, the jury returned a verdict of guilty. They supplemented their verdict with a recommendation for mercy. Sentence has been deferred.

The Sentence.

London, Received Oct. 23.

The driver of the second train

has been sentenced to two months in the Second Division.

TELEGRAMS.

AUSTRIAN EMIGRATION.

TOURIST OFFICE CLOSED.

Reuter's [Service to the "Telegraph."]
London, Received Oct. 22.

A Vienna telegram announces that a tourist office which represented the Uranium Steamship Company has been closed, and the manager arrested on a charge of smuggling emigrants in disguise across the frontier. It is believed that many such emigrants were aboard the Volturno, which was recently burned in the Atlantic.

THE NEWS FOR BUSY-MEN.

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London, Received Oct. 22.

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THE NEWS CONDENSED.

Reuter's [Service to the "Telegraph."]
London, Received Oct. 22.

Mr. Buckmaster will re-contest

the Keighley seat in the Liberal

interest.

The Times announces that Sir

Beauchamp Duff has been ap-

pointed Commander-in-Chief in

India.

Viscount Lascelles has been

adopted as the Unionist candi-

date for the Keighley Division of

Yorkshire.

The U. S. Government has

made representations to President

Huerta demanding the protec-

tion of foreigners at Torreon.

The Portuguese Government

announces that it knows all the

designs of the conspirators, and

has the situation in hand.

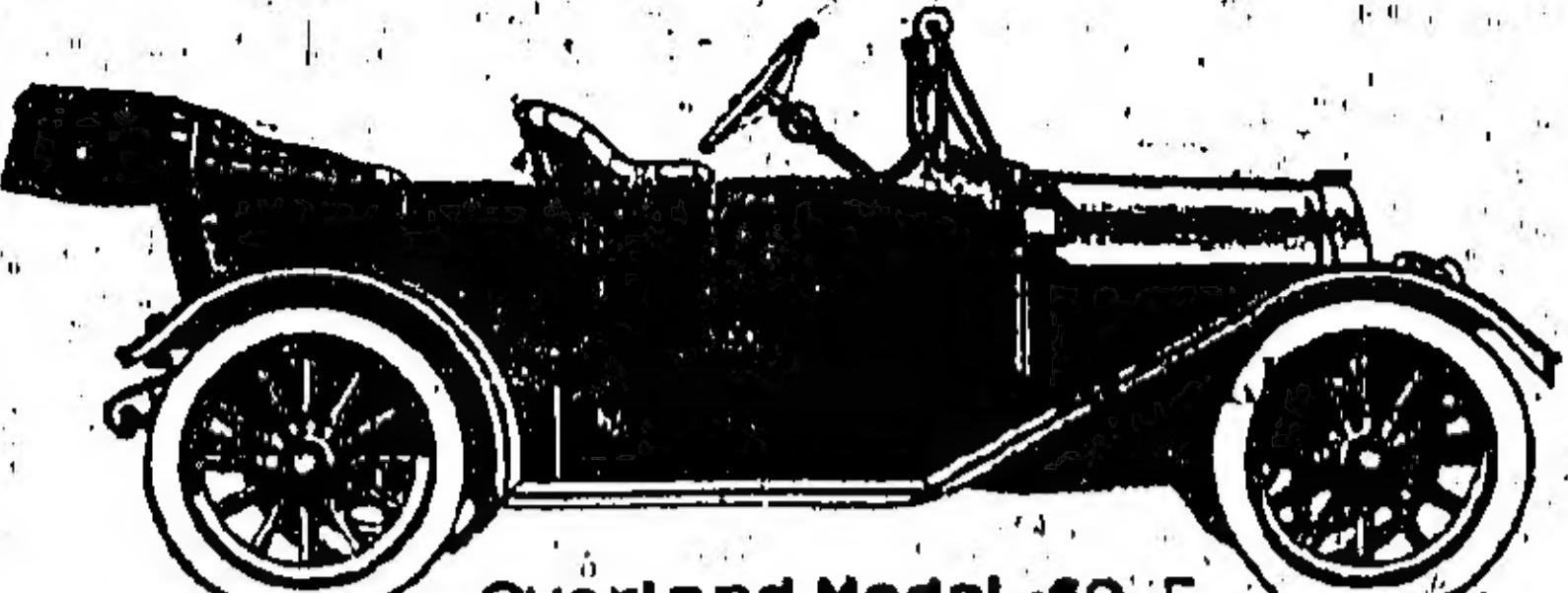
The driver of the second train

in the Aisgill disaster has been

found guilty of manslaughter

Notices

ORDER YOUR CAR AT ONCE!



Overland Model 69 F
A number of Overlands have now arrived and are finding a ready sale.

Sole Agents.

DRAGON CYCLE DEPOT.

(Prospective Buyers can try this Car free of charge.)

WING KEE & CO.

47-49 Connaught Rd.
SHIP CHANDLERS
PROVISION & COAL
MERCHANTS

Hongkong, 3rd October, 1913.

MAPPIN & WEBB, LIMITED.

NEW CONSIGNMENTS STERLING SILVER WARE.
PRINCE'S PLATE (Guaranteed for 30 Years).
CUTLERY. From the Sole Agents

CHS. J. GAUPP & CO.
ALEXANDRA BUILDINGS, CHATER ROAD.

LESSONS IN CHINESE.

M. LI HON FAN, a Chinese graduate versed in literature, has been a teacher to European officials and merchants in this Colony for over ten years. He has a good method of training Europeans to pass in the Chinese examination, and is possessed of a first rate certificate as a Chinese teacher. He has also a good knowledge of Mandarin and Hakka.

Those who intend learning the Chinese language are requested to write c/o "Hongkong Telegraph" office or direct to 37 Hollywood Road, 1st floor, Hongkong, 29th Jan., 1912.

CAMPBELL, MOORE & CO.
THE BEST BARBER SHOP IN THE COLONY!
CHIROPODISTS, MANICURISTS AND
LADIES HAIR DRESSERS
HONGKONG HOTEL BUILDINGS.

ASTHMA
CAN Be Cured.

THEN why be half suffocated, and sit up all night coughing and gasping for breath when a SINGLE dose of

NOBB'S ASTHMA CURE
will give you certain, prompt relief and ensure a good night's rest? This, the only genuine cure for Asthma, discovered by Mr. NOBB'S, a qualified Chemist, and a sufferer for many years, will, if taken when necessary, effect a radical cure of this erstwhile incurable malady.

Obtainable at Messrs. A. S. WATSON & Co., Ltd. and all Chemists and Patent Medicine dealers.

Price \$2.50 per bottle.

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OBTAIABLE EVERYWHERE

SOLE AGENTS:
MITSUI BUSSAN KAISHA.

Hongkong, June 11th, 1913.

In Casks of 375 lbs. net.
In Bags of 250 lbs. net.
SHEWAN, TOME & O.
General Managers.

Hongkong, 16th August, 1913.

PORTLAND CEMENT



LAW & SONS *Studebaker* No. 3 Duddell St.
Sole Agents.

Notices

FOR CHRISTMAS!

Why not Send Home Some of the Following Good Things From Here?

Finest Quality PRESERVED GINGER

(None Better)

6-5lb jars \$13.50

12-2lb jars \$15.00

CHOW-CHOW

(A. I. Quality)

6-5lb jars \$13.50

12-2lb jars \$15.00

The above quotations include all custom, duties and charges. We guarantee free delivery to any town in Great Britain.

Special Rates will be quoted on application for other parts of the world.

SAILING

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leaves on

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S.S. KITARA MARU 10-9-13 23-10-13 London

RYANZA 17-9-13 2-11-13 London

IYO MARU 24-9-13 6-11-13 London

MORE 1-10-13 16-11-13 London

HIRANO MARU 8-10-13 20-11-13 London

S.S. KAMO MARU 5-11-13 13-12-13 London

S.S. SUMATRA 12-11-13 27-12-13 London

S.S. NILE 18-10-13 30-11-13 London

KATORI MARU 27-10-13 4-12-13 London

SYRIA 29-10-13 13-12-13 London

S.S. PEGASUS 1-11-13 19-12-13 London

S.S. KARIBU 12-11-13 27-12-13 London

OPIUM STOCKS CASE.

The Case for the Defence

Yesterday in the Police Court before J. R. Wood the hearing of the case was continued in which Ivor Gourgey was charged;—For that upon a search being made at No. 10 Ice House Street, Victoria, in this Colony on October 1, certain Persian opium being the equivalent of the amount that would be ordinarily contained in fifteen chests of Persian opium stored in the name of Ivor Gourgey at No 10 Ice House Street, was found to be missing from No. 10 Ice House Street being the place where according to the permit authorising its storage such Persian opium ought to have been found stored.

Mr P. M. Hodgson appeared for the Crown, and Mr M. W. Slade K. C., instructed by Mr W. E. L. Shenton, of Messrs Deacon Looker, Deacon and Weston, for the defence.

The following transpired after we had gone to press.

Ivor Gourgey said:—I am the defendant on this summons, and I imported a quantity of Persian opium the subject matter of this charge.

Mr Slade:—I want to take the facts very shortly; they are all undisputed facts. Did you from your advice, accept and receive chests of opium materially larger than the chests which are at present in Saigon godowns?—Yes, and from the gross weight of the chests according to the advice I received I expected to receive chests which were, according to the evidence, the weight of these chests. The first time I saw the chests marked in this way was after I was arrested. That was the ones I expected to receive. Before I was arrested no one from the Revenue of this Colony asked me for any explanation, or made any inquiries from me with regard to the missing opium. The first intimation I received of any complaints that my opium was missing was on the morning that I was arrested.

Mr Slade:—Now, with regard to the sizes of chests in which Persian opium is imported into this Colony and in the case of Persian opium which is re-exported from Bombay after being landed in Bombay, is there any limit in the size of the chest?—Well, they are not allowed over 140 lbs.

And what are the weights in practice as regards Persian opium—what is in practice, the limit of the net weight per chest, between 140 lbs, and what?—It varies from 150 to 160.

But the lower limit?—About 114 or 115 lbs.

Now, with regard to opium not landed in Bombay, according to your experience, at what weight do the chests run, net weight?—Well it all depends on the shipper—what weight he likes.

Apart from your own experience, by what weight do you receive Persian opium in chests?—Three hundred pounds.

Net weight?—Yes.

Is Persian opium sold in Hongkong here by the chest or in what way?—By weight.

Is there any mercantile reason why the chests should contain any specified amount, more or less?—No, none.

Mr. Hodgson:—Mr. Gourgey, can you tell me when you imported that 300 lbs, or when the last chest of extra size from the Kowloon godown?—I can not tell you which, because they vary in weight a few pounds.

But is it one of these chests you are referring to?—Well some of them 280 and 290 and 300. I cannot tell you which is which.

That part of those chests, that is what I want to know, now in Kowloon godown?—I don't know.

You say you have imported chests of 300 lbs?—That is the first lot.

You mean the subject matter of this charge?—Yes.

I only want to make quite sure.—But the others are about the same.

Now with regard to these permits or applications for permits of removal, do you consider they were applications for permits for removal from the Kowloon Godown to Duddell street and Duddell Street to, say, Ice House Street?—Do you think they were for these extra-sized chests?—Yes,

I suppose for the cases that were in the Talati godown.

And the extra-sized chests that were landed in the Kowloon Godown?—No, they were landed there.

And these permits relate specifically to those that were landed in Kowloon Godown?—I got permits for every separate lot.

Let us confine ourselves to the particular chests found in the godown.

Mr Slade:—It is a matter of some importance because they were not all together. "I got a permit for its removal."

Mr Hodgson:—I know my friend's point of law. I will take it separately.

Mr Slade:—I supposed all the time they were big chests.

Mr Hodgson:—Now, Mr Gourgey, let me ask you this: the permit you got for removal of chests from the China, you supposed the permit was for goods landed from the China into the godown at Kowloon, and to be transferred into the Talati godown?—Yes.

And did you suppose the permits for removal from Talati's godown to 10 Ice House Street were the permits for the same chests?—Yes.

Did you get the same answer to the chests landed from the Iyo Maru and the Tango Maru?—Yes.

Now, Mr Gourgey, I want to take you through shortly—you will correct me if I am wrong,—your dealing in opium in this Colony in the last year or so. Now, can you remember whether you purchased from E. D. Sassoon and Company twenty-one chests on October 25, 1912?—How can I remember?

Well, have you any record of this at all?—I will see. I may have some.

Surely, Mr Gourgey, you must have some record of these purchases?—Yes, but I can't tell you until I find out.

On October 26, next day, you imported through Bombay four chests. You remember? And twenty-five chests in all were exported to London on November 22 a month later?—I cannot remember.

Can you tell me who the shipper was in respect to the first from the China?—You have the bill of lading; the name is there.

They are all the same shipper?—Yes.

All the fifteen cases?—Yes.

And when you shipped these cases to London, did you ship them by the same people?—It all depends; as I am instructed by the different people.

Why did you not when you made your declaration of the importation of these chests states they were extra sized chests?—It never occurred to me.

Have you ever known of anybody else bringing extra sized chests?—I cannot say for certain, but I have heard so.

But do you know?—I don't know for certain.

At any rate you will admit it is unusual?—Well it is sold by weight so it doesn't matter at all.

That may be, but it is unusual in the trade Mr. Gourgey to import extra sized cases?—I have heard that others do import.

But you cannot tell me any definite date. Very well, Mr. Gourgey, you know what is generally considered here to be a chest of opium. The size, you know, in your experience in dealing with opium?—In what way.

For instance a chest of opium means package with raw opium in it of the size and character generally used by merchants for the importation of raw opium?—I don't know anything about that.

But you know the character and size of the opium imported into this Colony is a small size? As far as I know there is no standard chest.

The usual weight, in your experience of dealing with opium; you must have seen a good many of them?—You can import any size and weight.

I know Mr. Gourgey you can import any size and weight without infringing the law, but you know the general chests coming into this Colony to the merchants, are of general size?—That is through Bombay.

Well you can answer it that way if you like to hedge—coming from Bombay. And it is a fact that nearly all the Persian opium coming into this Colony does come through Bombay?—No, very often they get it from somewhere else.

Where?—From Singapore and from London.

That from Singapore might come through Bombay as well.

Mr. Slade:—It may come through Bagdad, you know.

(Laughter).

If you have lost your appetite one of the big variety of dainty dishes at the ALEXANDRA CAFE is sure to tempt you.

Can you tell me any other places that you have exported opium to?—Sometimes it comes from London to Singapore.

No, I mean from here. I don't mean from London. You haven't exported anywhere except to London?—Well, of course, according to instructions from clients.

I have exported according to instructions from clients.

That is not my question, Mr Gourgey. My question is have you exported to anywhere from here except to London?—No, because it is the only place that is allowed to go to.

Now all these chests that you imported and exported again were all small chests?—Yes.

Now on July 2, you imported four chests, extra size, the subject matter of one of these charges or connected with the charges?—Yes I ordered fifteen chests.

His Worship:—The four extra sized chests are not the subject of this charge, are they?—

Mr Hodgson:—Not the ones marked "extra size."

His Worship:—Where are we now?

Mr Hodgson:—The four chests by the China, I think came from London, Mr Gourgey?—Yes.

Now can you tell me, Mr Gourgey, why you have suddenly taken to importing these extra big chests?—It is the shipper's wish; it isn't for me to import them, as it is sold here by weight and not by chest.

Can you tell me who the shippers were in respect to the first from the China?—You have the bill of lading; the name is there.

They are all the same shipper?—Yes.

Well, have you any record of this at all?—I will see. I may have some.

Surely, Mr Gourgey, you must have some record of these purchases?—Yes, but I can't tell you until I find out.

On October 26, next day, you imported through Bombay four chests. You remember? And twenty-five chests in all were exported to London on November 22 a month later?—I cannot remember.

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Mr. Slade:—It may come through Bagdad, you know.

(Laughter).

Do you agree with me, having regard to the rest of the merchants dealing in opium in this Colony, that the permits should relate to the small chests?—No, because sometimes we get them 180 and 200 lbs, there is no stipulated weight.

I quite agree it is impossible to lay down any definite weight, but

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ONE CENT PER WORD
FOR EACH INSERTION.

TO LET.

M EIRION, Nos. 9 & 10, Peak, unfurnished; 6 Rooms. Cheap Rental, from 1st December, till newly painted and colour-washed. R^t GATE, Austin Road, Kowloon; unfurnished.

No. 68 Peak, Mount Kellett. (Church Mission Society Bungalow) from 1st October, 1913, till 30th May, 1914, partly furnished. Cheap rent.

FOR SALE or TO LET.

(From 1st November, 1913.)

No. 1 Gough Hill, No. 103 Peak. Bungalow containing drawing, dining and smoking rooms and five bedrooms. With ground for Tennis-Court.

FOR SALE.

HARTING and ROGATE, on part of Kowloon Inland Lot 1154.

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LINSTEAD & DAVIS;

3rd Floor, Alexandra Building

Hongkong, 2nd Oct., 1913 [211]

TO LET.

TO LET—No. 2, Mountain View, The Peak. Apply.— LINSTEAD & DAVIS.

Hongkong, 9th June, 1913 [345]

Apply to

LINSTEAD & DAVIS;

Conduit Road.

GODOWNS, 94, Wan Chai Road.

10, Praya East.

Apply to

THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY Co., Ltd.

Hongkong, 17th Oct., 1913 [974]

TO LET.

TO LET.

Large Furnished room for two bachelors with board, Upper level. Reasonable rates. Apply A. B. c/o "Hongkong Telegraph."

TO LET.—Large furnished room Suitable for one or two European Gentlemen. Bath-Good View. Full or partial Board. Apply any day between 9 a.m. and 3 p.m. to 6, Arsenal Street (First Floor). Hongkong. 16th Oct., 1913 [962]

TO LET.—FOUR-ROOMED HOUSES in Granville Avenue and Salisbury Avenue, Kowloon, Cheap rentals.

SHOP with GODOWN attached.

Nathan Fod, KOWLOON.

Kowloon Marine Lot No. 48

with Wharf.

Apply to—

HUMPHREYS-ESTATE &

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A. S. WATSON & Co., Ltd.

ESTABLISHED A.D. 1841.

WINE & SPIRIT MERCHANTS.

SCOTCH WHISKY.

Per Case Per Bottle.
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B.—WATSON'S GLENORCHY...	\$18.25	\$1.55
E.—WATSON'S VERY OLD LIQUEUR SCOTCH WHISKY ...	22.50	1.90
WATSON'S O.B.C. " KILTY " LIQUEUR WHISKY,	23.50	2.00
Great Age, Very Fine ...	38.00	3.25
THORNE'S BLACK SQUARE ...	23.50	2.00

Other Well-known Brands Supplied To Order.

Our Celebrated E. very old Liqueur Scotch Whisky is a blend of the best Pot Distilled Scotch Whiskies. It is of great age, very fine, and mellow. Its superior quality has established its reputation as THE LEADING SCOTCH WHISKY IN THE EAST.

A. S. WATSON & CO., LTD.
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The daily issue is delivered free when the address is accessible to messenger. Peak subscribers can have their copies delivered at their residences without any extra charge. On copies sent by post an additional \$1.80 per quarter is charged for postage.

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(Payable in Advance.)

By Order,
HONGKONG TELEGRAPH."

The object of this paper is to publish exact information, to serve truth and print the news without fear or favour.

精神無畏眞實事聞要訪探大正首肯根本

Cable Address: Telegraph, Hongkong.

Telephone: No. 1 A.B.C., 5th edition. Western Union.

The Hongkong Telegraph.

HONGKONG, THURSDAY, OCTOBER 23, 1913.

HARDY ANNUALS.

Two subjects of peculiar interest to Hongkong, and each of which has become almost a hardy annual, have again been raised. The first is the promised wireless station regarding which the Chamber of Commerce has been in communication with the Government; the other is the military contribution which the Hon Mr E. A. Hewett is to raise at this afternoon's meeting of the Legislative Council. The correspondence between the Chamber and the Government does not reveal either progress or sign of progress with the promised wireless installation. In December last the Governor proposed "to call for tenders through the Crown Agents for the Colonies for a 5-kilowatt station." The Colonial Secretary now states that the Crown Agents were instructed in that month—nine months ago. That is all the information that can be given on the subject. The nine months which have since elapsed have been barren of result, so far as anyone in Hongkong appears to know. The Colonial Secretary soothily remarks, of course, that "it is reasonable to suppose that there will be no great delay in carrying out the work." If the authorities here regard nine months spent without result as neither here nor there, what period of time is implied in the expression "no great delay?" Is the Hongkong Government content to let the greater part of a year go past, after giving instructions, without asking what is being done to have those instructions carried out? This, the Chamber of Commerce, in its letter, directs attention to the "urgent need of a wireless station being set up on the Pratas Islands" and trusts "that an early opportunity will be taken by H. M. Government of again pressing this upon the Chinese authorities." After the shocking delay in carrying out its own necessary work here, in the matter of wireless, H. M. Government is about the last to be in a position to urge the Chinese or any other authorities to press forward any matter.

On the question of the military contribution, little need be said. Despite the fate met by the Hon Mr Hewett's resolution, there is little doubt that the present system on which the contribution is levied—20 per cent. of the Colony's revenue—requires modification in some direction. It may have worked fairly twelve years ago, when it was first instituted, but it does not work fairly now. The matter is made clearer if for the term "Colony's revenue" is substituted "Colony's taxes." The more the Colony progresses—the more it taxes itself for the prosecution of necessary works—the more it has to contribute to the military contribution. To put it in a nutshell, Hongkong has to penalise itself for providing money for its own expansion. For every dollar Hongkong's share of the burden of Empire. But that share should be an equitable share, and it is not so as matters stand.

What of Baguio?

A cutting from the *Cable-news American*, yesterday stated that Delegate Apacible has introduced into the Assembly a resolution providing that Manila shall be the head-quarters of the Philippine government at all times of the year, and without interruption whatever. He claims that it costs the Government £200,000 a year to go to Baguio and he wants to see the Government property in Baguio sold up, bag and baggage.

Is it Coincidence?

Is it a coincidence that the *Cable-news* of the same day has a leaderette on Baguio? No mention is made of Delegate Apacible's resolution, but it says:—

"We are not opposed to Baguio; in fact we enjoy it thoroughly—after we get there. We would not discourage its legitimate growth. We are opposed to the government pamperings and per diems and some other points which may be mentioned later on. We would not have all government support removed but the present transportation, per diem and financial aids to employees might well be modified without prejudice to the public good. As a health resort it is an investment worth conserving but it should be able to, and no doubt can get along without continuing such a lavish expenditure of insular revenue."

What is the Purpose?

Now, what is behind all this? What if does cost the government £200,000 a year to go to Baguio? The question is whether it is worth the expenditure of that sum. No man can deny that Government servants can work, and do work, better in Baguio than in Manila. That stands to reason. That is to say, the Philippines government is all the more effective by reason of the transference to Baguio. Can any man estimate the worth of better government in terms of currency? We doubt whether delegate Apacible, or any other delegate, can. For our own part, we should say that better government work is worth almost any sum in reason. Any how, we suspect, somehow, that there is more in this resolution than meets the eye and we shall watch for developments. It is worth recalling that a precisely similar transference of Government work was made in Java many years ago. Batavia was discarded and Buitenzorg fixed upon. Buitenzorg stands in mountainous country, some 35 miles from Batavia, is a favourite summer resort, and is found by the Government to ensure, in its servants, better work. What has worked so admirably in Java should work just as well in Manila; and it is to be hoped that this fact will yet be recognised.

ILLUSION EXTRAORDINARY.

Mr. de Villiers and his company are doing good business at the Victoria Theatre. To-morrow they change their programme, but those who have not yet seen the illusionist should make a point of seeing both the present and the new programme. It is impossible to explain—but does one want to know?—how the tricks are done. One would much rather remain bewildered at the finish than know all about it. It is much better to see Mr. de Villiers change (so to speak) into the young lady who assists him than to learn the explanation.

But tricks is hardly the correct word to employ. There is a quality about the work of Mr. de Villiers which raises it above the ordinary conjuring business, and he is more than a mere performer of clever tricks. In many ways his work is unique. If any doubt is felt on this score, the local gentlemen who assisted in some of the turns will, no doubt, lend their testimony. They were the most mystified of all.

DAY BY DAY.

THE FIRST STEP IN GETTING YOUR OWN IS TO KNOW WHAT YOU WANT.

The Mails.

English Mail.—Arrived to-day per s.s. India.

Siberian Mail.—Closes to-day per s.s. Indiat 5 p.m.

Siberian Mail.—Due per s.s. Delta to-morrow.

Silk Delivered.

The cargo of raw silk shipped on board the s.s. "Australien" which left this port on September 8, was delivered at Lyons on the 11th instant.

Hongkong Club Thefts.

Mr. Craik of the Hongkong Club, reports that during the last three weeks some persons stole from the club, a pair of sleeve links, a pair of shoes and \$60 in money, to a total value of \$80.

Harbour Collision.

The master of a licensed trading junk has reported to the police that while he was lying alongside the s.s. Jelunga, the steam launch Taikoo Kwai collided with his vessel and did damage to the extent of \$17.

Chimney Fire.

A chimney fire took place yesterday evening at No. 22 Gage Street. It appeared that a beam in the chimney of the cookhouse took fire but the outbreak was put out by the inmates and the police, no damage being done.

Stolen Clothing.

It was recently reported to the police by a director of the Po Wah Insurance, Co., living at Bonham Road that \$4,055 worth of clothing had been stolen from his premises. The police have since effected an arrest and this morning a man appeared before Mr. J. R. Wood at the Police Court charged with complicity in the affair. Mr. J. H. Gardner appeared for the prosecution and the prisoner was remanded.

Piracy Prevented.

In consequence of a report that the s.s. On Le was to be pirated on her voyage out of the harbour yesterday, the Police Officer in charge of No 7 Police Station communicated with the Central Police Station and a body of officers went down to the boat and made search of passengers and cargo. As a result of their efforts two Mauser revolvers were found and two hundred rounds of ammunition. They were found hidden in bags of flour.

LOCAL SPORT.

Hongkong Cricket Club.

The following will represent the Club in a League match on Saturday against Civil Service Cricket Club, at Happy Valley. Play will commence at 2.15 p.m.: R. Hancock, (Captain), R. N. Anderson, C. H. Buckingham, A. A. Claxton, P. H. Cobb, D. E. Donnelly, A. C. E. Elbrough, M. M. Maas, S. S. Moore, G. Norrington, and T. E. Pearce.

Thousands in Chair Pence.

Southend has taken over \$8,600 this year for hire of chairs on cliff and esplanade.

COMPANY MEETING

Head Waters Mining Co., Inc.

A meeting of shareholders in the above company was held at the Hongkong Club yesterday afternoon. Those present were Dr. J. W. Noble (president) in the chair, Sir Paul Chater, Very Rev. Father Robert, (directors) Messrs. Ho Fook, C. E. Warren, and Geo. T. Lloyd (shareholders).

Dr. J. W. Noble said:—Gentlemen:—We have called you together to ascertain your wishes as to the future of this Company.

You now have in your hands the Balance Sheet signed by the auditor and ending December 31, 1912 and a statement showing the financial position of the Company on June 30, 1913, as supplied to us by

Messrs. Smith, Bell and Co., General Manager, who worked the mine on lease for a considerable period under conditions which I will refer to later. On 16th February 1912, Mr. Hibberd of Baguio who held a first mortgage of 40,000 pesos against the Headwaters Mining Company took steps to foreclose that mortgage and enter into possession of your property; his reason for such action was that at that date no interest had been paid to him with respect to this mortgage which was at that time overdue.

He also applied to the Court to have a Receiver appointed, incriminating himself for that position. The Court acceded to his request, and he was forthwith appointed Receiver of the Company and took possession of the mine. The amount the Company owed to Mr. Hibberd at that time was 1st Mortgage ... P. 40,000.00

Interest, Claims for wages bought up by him etc ... P. 8,825.95

A total indebtedness of ... P. 48,825.95

On 6th November 1911 we called you together in the offices of Messrs. Deacon Looker and Deacon and there discussed the raising of funds to pay off Mr. Cole and salaries and wages then due. The shareholders at that meeting subscribed \$3004.59 and your Directors guaranteed an overdraft of \$4,698.84 (not yet paid) in addition to meet sundry urgent expenses which had to be met at that time to enable Mr. Cole to visit Hongkong. Since then the Board of Directors have guaranteed and advanced various sums of money amounting with the overdraft, to over 7,000 pesos, without any security whatever but with the undertaking on the part of the Company that the overdraft and amount advanced by the Directors should be paid before other claims.

The Board consisting of Sir Paul Chater, the Very Reverend Father Robert and Doctor Noble, to meet Mr. Hibberd's claim and to free the property, subscribed 45,000 pesos, Messrs. Smith, Bell & Co. and their friends in Manila subscribed another 10,000 pesos a total of 55,000 pesos cash with the object of paying to Mr. Hibberd the amount of money due him on his mortgage etc, and to have him transfer the mortgage to them, but he refused to make the transfer. A new mortgage was then made in favour of the parties just mentioned.

Shortly thereafter a proposition made to the Company by Mr. Philipson of Manila was accepted and an arrangement come to with him whereby he leased the mine to the Company and agreed to pay all the expenses of the mine to the Company.

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LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL

A meeting of the Legislative Council was held this afternoon in the Council Chamber.

There were present:—H. E. the Officer Administering the Government; Hon. Mr. Claud Severn.

H. E. Major-General F. H. Kelly.

The Hon. Colonial Secretary.

Mr. A. M. Thomson.

The Hon. Attorney-General, Mr. J. A. S. Bucknill, K.C.

The Hon. Colonial Treasurer.

Mr. A. G. M. Fletcher.

The Hon. Director of Public Works, Mr. W. Chatham, C.M.G.

The Hon. Registrar General.

Mr. E. R. Hallifax.

The Hon. Capt. Supt. of Police, Mr. McIlvaine Messer.

The Hon. Mr. Wei Yuk, C.M.G.

The Hon. Mr. E. Shelling.

The Hon. Mr. E. A. Hewett, C.M.G.

The Hon. Mr. C. M. Edie.

The Hon. Mr. D. Lonsdale.

The Hon. Mr. Lau Chi Pak.

Mr. C. H. Crofton, Clerk to the Councils.

The following recommendations by His Excellency the Officer Administering the Government were referred to the Finance Committee.

A sum of \$500 in aid of the vote Botanical and Forestry Department, Other Charges, Forestry, New Territories.

A sum of \$12,512 in aid of the votes:—Sanitary department, personal emoluments: Temporary house allowances to Sanitary Inspectors, \$4,875; Other charges:—Uniform for staff, \$312.

Public works department, personal emoluments:—Temporary house allowance to overseers and land bailiffs, \$7,325; Total \$12,512.

A sum of \$5,450 in aid of the vote Public Works:—Public Works, Recurrent, Kowloon. Miscellaneous:—Maintenance of Praya Walls and Piers, \$250.

Public Works, Extraordinary, New Territories, Miscellaneous:—Shamshui Po, — Reclamation Scheme to provide sites for leases dislodged from old village, \$5,200. Total, \$5,450.

A sum of \$7,456 in aid of the vote Military Expenditure, B.—Volunteers, Special Expenditure, Equipments.

A sum of \$800 in aid of the vote Botanical and Forestry Department other charges, Maintenance of Gardens and Grounds.

A sum of \$5,300 in aid of the vote Public Works, Recurrent, Communication, Maintenance of Roads and Bridges in City.

Pursuant to notice the Hon. Mr. E. A. Hewett C. M. G. moved the following resolution:—It is hereby resolved that in the opinion of this Council it is expedient that the "Defence Contribution Ordinance 1901" be so amended as to provide that the contribution in respect of any one year shall not exceed the sum of one million dollars local currency (\$1,000,000).

In doing so the Hon. Mr. E. A. Hewett remarked that once a year the unofficial members of the Council had the privilege of discussing the estimates for the following year, and for many years the most important item of the estimates had been the military contribution. This year it amounted to very nearly 17 lakhs out of a total revenue of 25 lakhs. They were consequently a little unable to understand why they should not allow the discussion upon such an important matter when the estimates were before them. He had been thinking for some time how it was possible that such a regulation was laid down, and he could only think that it was by the kindly forethought of a Secretary for the Colonies to save unofficial members from the useless and hopeless task of getting the contribution reduced. It was therefore necessary when they wanted a discussion on the matter at all, to bring forward a resolution. He had done so this year because he thought the time had now arrived when they should enter the strongest protest they could against this tax. His predecessor in office, Sir Thomas Sutherland, in the sixties voiced the feelings of the community, that the Colony should not be called upon to bear this tax. Now they had become more imperialistic in ideas and he did not think they would find any reasonable person in the Colony to object to the payment of a proportion of their income towards

the upkeep of the garrison. But they did object to the principle upon which the tax was raised. As he had said already the revenue was 9 millions. The estimated expenditure was over 10 1/2 millions and a considerable sum of money will have to be drawn from reserves to balance the budget. One item of the revenue was a tax, which they would like to see done away with and that was the tax on liquor which amounted to \$770,000. That was imposed against the wish of the Government, believed, and certainly against the wish of the community and their representatives on that Council. Out of the taxes next year, when the money had been raised to balance the budget, they would have to pay no less a sum than \$145,000 further towards the military contribution. There was hardly a Colony at all under the British flag that had to expend such enormous sums of money on public works situated geographically as we were in the region of typhoons as we had to spend. We had to spend an appreciable large sum for refuges for our small craft, and every year these typhoons exacted a toll in life and property and cost the Revenue of the Colony much for the damage done by the wreckage of houses, public gardens, trees and loss of life, as he had mentioned before. And so we went on.

Referring to the water supply the hon member said we had only the storage here to supply us for a short time in a year, and no one reservoir which we made could collect sufficient for our needs. He remembered the first Tytam reservoir being erected and we said there would be no more water famine in Hongkong. Since then two further additions had been made to enable us to obtain our water and we found last year, or this year, we suffered from a very severe water famine. Then sites for buildings had to be provided at great cost, either excavating the hill or reclamation, and our roads had cost an enormous sum, and they were for military purposes and of little or no use beyond that purpose, except to give us a pleasant walk on Saturday or Sunday afternoon. That being so it should be imperative to have as much of our Revenue as possible to ourselves. Every year we saw some Public Works completed and some thing else started. We were now engaged on two very important public works, costing millions of dollars. Then we had to consider something else, a reclamation scheme, alterations to the Harbour or something else for this Colony. The position was that it was wrong of the Home Government to force us to pay what we were called upon to do. Excluding Sir Henry May, he did not think there was another person in this Colony who would support that contribution from Hongkong. It was wrong for the Home Government to force us to pay over our Revenue for this purpose. He thought that was all he need say because the subject had been well discussed. There was only one point he would like to ask his Excellency. As he was aware by appointment, a Commission sat to consider the contributions for overseas, and he thought he was right in saying that Commission finished about August or September last year; he knew he was one of the last witnesses to give evidence, and from the result of that Commission, they would like to know if they had any reasonable ground for hope that the relief they had asked for so many years would be accorded to them. In June 1911, unofficial members put forward a resolution that in no one year should we exceed in our Military contribution the sum of \$1,000,000. They thought they would stretch a point and put it at \$1,000,000, and they still held the opinion that should be the very outside. As a matter of fact, we were now to pay rather more than what they fixed as a reasonable sum. With those remarks he moved the resolution standing in his name.

The Hon. Mr. D. Lonsdale supporting the resolution remarked that the fact that \$1,000,000 was mentioned in the resolution, he thought, made it quite clear that it was not a contribution clause, in China while foreign syndicates are able to take a free hand,

objected to, but the system under which the amount of the contribution was assessed. So much had been said on the subject, that it was hardly necessary for him to repeat that when the Government of the Colony decided to undertake any particular public works since the cost of such public work had to be paid for out of revenue, and in order to raise that revenue taxation has to be imposed, not only for the full cost of the public works, but to an extent of 20 per cent. in addition. Such a system could not be defended upon any reasonable grounds. There was another view of the matter, which he thought was rather apt to be overlooked, and that was, that the profits of steamship companies registered in London were a source of income tax for the Chancellor of the Exchequer. The speaker also drew attention to the fact that manufacturers selling goods in Hongkong paid income tax at home on the profits they made.

His Excellency the Officer Administering the Government announced that a report of the debate should be forwarded for the perusal of the Secretary of State, but the Government could not accept the resolution.

The resolution was lost, five voting for, and seven against.

FAIR PLAY.

British Interests in China: Beyond Toleration.

There is now general agreement that the Five-Power Group has failed, and that the Foreign Office must renounce its policy of special favours to particular interests for one of fair play to British trade and commerce. The *Financial News* which, like *The Globe*, has all along been a strong advocate of the "open door" for British interests, comments on the situation.

Within the last few weeks, says our financial contemporary, the position has gone far beyond the borders of toleration. A group of Austrian bankers having arranged a loan with the Chinese Government for the purpose of providing torpedoboats and arms, finds itself unwilling (or, perhaps, unable, in view of the condition of European finances at the present time), to continue to hold the bills which it purchased, and these very bills were being offered in Lombard-street.

The significance of this situation will be understood when it is explained that the contracts for the supply of arms and ammunition would go to Austrian houses under the arrangement for the loan; so the loan; that Austrian manufacturers would get the benefit of the money that was being lent to China, English bankers in Lombard-street were actually being asked to supply the cash. Previous to this Austrian loan there was a Belgian issue of Chinese Bonds, although neither Austria nor Belgium are included in the Five-Power Group, and these issues have actually been made since the Five-Power loan was launched.

It stands to reason that the bankers of any industrial nation which seeks to do business with the 450,000,000 inhabitants of the Chinese Republic will make arrangements to provide China with the money which she requires for the development of her enormous resources. Their governments will not stop them; on the contrary, they will receive the secret, if not open, support of their Government; but should an English banking institution desire to lend money to China, what happens? All the forces of the British Foreign Office, supported by the British Government, are gathered together to prevent the loan going through. That is what happened when Mr. Crisp brought out his loan, and that is what may be expected to happen again unless Sir Edward Grey can be persuaded to see the error of his ways.

Change of policy is long overdue. British merchants, contractors, and financiers must be given a free hand with regard to China. The Five-Power Group is a failure; it has failed despite the support of the British Foreign Office, and it must be left to find its own salvation. British firms must not be "warned off" in China while foreign syndicates

DAIRY FARM NEWS.

FRESH MILK

No careful mother can afford to use any but

Pure Fresh Cow's Milk.

Baby's health is of greater moment than the few cents saved in using Tinned or other preserved milk

The Dairy Farm Milk is Pure and Fresh and contains no preservatives of any kind.

"Dairy Farm Milk" means:—
Good, Clean & Wholesome Milk.

BOXING.

Powell Defeats Grant.

There was a good attendance as was expected, at the V.R.C. last night, when Seaman Grant and Seaman Powell, fought for the Heavy-weight championship of the Orient, catch weights.

When the men came together it was plain to be seen that there was to be no stalling, and that serious business was meant. Powell immediately got to work and soon found openings for his left to operate. Grant adopted his old tactics of slash at any price, and though he has made wonderful progress since we last saw him, he has not arrived at Powell's degree. Nevertheless though Powell made the running in the first four rounds, he had to take some hash until the fourteenth practically. Grant midway in the contest cut his opponent's eye open with a terrific right swing, and later, finding the jaw, appeared as though he was about to bring matters to a conclusion. To escape by the half inch he did, Powell was the luckiest man in the world. Though Powell did little for many rounds, Grant on the other hand negatived many of his successful leads by unpardonable misses.

About the tenth round Powell looked to be beaten, but he came again in a most surprising manner, and commenced to wait on the rusher of Grant. Powell was decidedly too quick for Grant and if he had pressed Grant earlier in the fight there would not have been any doubt as to the decision. As it was however, he left it from the fourth round to about the fourteenth to make a real dash, and of course when he did come, he scored well and with speed. The last round was a hustle as far as Powell was concerned, but one is inclined to think that the referee and many of the spectators too, failed to realise how many of Powell's sledgehammers missed the mark.

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Forbes gave the palm to Powell, though men who know the game state that they saw no victory in the match, and think a draw would have been fairer. However the referee is their for the purpose of deciding and his decision must be respected.

Grant, after the decision was given, declined to shake hands with the "winner", and many who sympathised with him on the result of the fight, deserted him when he showed such disregard for true sportsmanship. A man who cannot take a defeat in the proper spirit and congratulate the winner should not take up the ring. Perhaps it was not as intentional as it appeared, as Grant thought he had won the fight, and had every reason to believe he was not to lose, at any rate, and in the disturbed condition he might not have realised what he was doing. A moment afterwards he went to Powell's corner and shook hands with him, and those who rooted his first action cheered the second. Powell was loudly cheered for his victory.

Mr. Logan presented Messrs Maher and Gifford, with two beautiful silver cups in the name of Mr. F. E. Hall, for their fight on Saturday night, which ended in a draw. They are to meet again on the 8th Prox.

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TAFFETA.

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eyelet holes
for the
Safety Pin.

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Double Collar
is accepted to-day as the most
comfortable and convenient Collar for all Sports wear.

Every "SUMMIT" Collar is made
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FOR

LADIES & CHILDRENS
WEAR

INSPECTION INVITED.

WM. POWELL LTD.

J. ULLMANN & COMPANY.

We are the BEST Jewellers and also have the BEST
Cut Glass, and Fancy Goods of all varieties.
Queen's Road, (Corner of Flower Street).

ANDERSON MUSIC CO.

FORMERLY MESSRS LANE, CRAWFORD & CO.'S PIANO DEPT.

For
HIGH CLASS PIANOS
At
MODERATE PRICES

SALE & HIRE

REPAIRS A SPECIALITY

6, DES VOEUX ROAD, CENTRAL,
(TELEPHONE No. 1322.)

THE WONDER WATER OF JAPAN.
CLIFFORD WILKINSON'S TASAN



The Most Healthful Water Known to Science.

GANDE, PRICE & CO. LTD.
6, Queen's Road Central, Hongkong.

TELEPHONE No. 135.

Shipping

CANADIAN PACIFIC
ROYAL MAIL.

STEAMSHIP LINE.

From Hongkong	From Quebec
Empress of Japan	22nd Oct.
Empress of Russia	5th Nov.
Empress of India	19th Nov.

All Steamships leave Hongkong at noon.

The "EMPEROR OF RUSSIA," and "EMPEROR OF ASIA," are new quadruple screw 20 knot turbine steamers, of 16,850 tons gross, the finest, fastest and most luxurious on the Pacific.

The direct route to Canada, United States and Europe, calling at Shanghai, Nagasaki (through the Inland Sea of Japan), Kobe, Yokohama and Victoria, B.C.

All Steamers of the Company's Pacific and Atlantic Fleets are equipped with Marconi Wireless apparatus.

PASSAGE RATES HONGKONG TO LONDON.

"EMPEROR OF RUSSIA," "EMPEROR OF ASIA," via Optional Atlantic Port, £71.10.

"EMPEROR OF INDIA," "EMPEROR OF JAPAN," via Optional Atlantic Port, £65.

Rates quoted above do not include meals and sleeping car across Canada. These, if required, will be furnished for £6 additional.

"MONTEAGLE." Intermediate service, via Canadian Atlantic port £43, via Boston or New York £45. Meals and sleeping car £6 additional.

SPECIAL RATES (First Class only) allowed to Naval and Military officers, Civil Service employees, Missionaries, etc., etc.

Local and through passengers may, if desired, travel by rail between Ports of call in Japan.

For further information, Maps, Routes, Handbooks, Rates of Freight and Passage, apply to

D. W. CRADOCK, General Traffic Agent for China.

Corner of Pedder Street and Praya, opposite Blake Pier.

BRITISH INDIA S. N. CO., LTD.

APCAR LINE.

Regular Service Between

CALCUTTA, STRAITS, SHANGHAI and JAPAN PORTS.

EASTWARD.

S.S. "Tortilla" 5,205 tons, Capt. Sovanson, will be despatched for KOBE and MOJI on 30th October.

S.S. "G. Apcar," 5,378 tons, Capt. Drake, will be despatched to SHANGHAI, KOBE and MOJI on 9th November.

WESTWARD.

S.S. "Japan," 6,013 tons, Capt. Seddon, will be despatched for SINGAPORE, PENANG & CALCUTTA on 23rd inst.

S.S. "Jefunga," 5,206 tons, Capt. Sullivan, will be despatched above as on 25th inst.

The above steamers have excellent saloon accommodation for passengers and are fitted with all modern conveniences and carry a duly qualified surgeon.

For freight or passage, apply to.

DAVID SASSOON & CO., LTD.

Hongkong, Oct. 21st, 1913.

Agents

HONGKONG, CANTON, MACAO,
AND
WEST RIVER STEAMERS.

Joint Service of

THE HONGKONG, CANTON AND MACAO STEAMBOAT CO. LTD., AND THE CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

HONGKONG-CANTON LINE.

HONGKONG TO CANTON, CANTON TO HONGKONG.

Thursday, 23rd October.

5.00 p.m. "Kinshan."

Friday, 24th October.

8.00 a.m. "Heungshan," 8.00 a.m. "Honam,"

10.00 p.m. "Kinshan," 5.00 p.m. "Fatshan."

These steamers, carrying His Majesty's Mail, are the largest and fastest on the River. Special attention is drawn to the Superior Saloon and Cabin. Electric Fan in each Cabin.

A Telephone service has been recently installed on the Canton Company's Steamers—Day Steamers Call No. 776. Night Steamers Call No. 775.

HONGKONG-MACAO LINE.

S.S. "Sui Tai," Tons 1651. S.S. "Sui An," Tons 1651. HONGKONG TO MACAO.

Week days at 8 a.m. and 2 p.m. from the Company's Wing Lok Street Wharf.

Sundays at 9 a.m. & 12.30 p.m. from the Company's Wing Lok Street Wharf.

MACAO TO HONGKONG.

Week days at 7.30 a.m. & 2 p.m. Sundays at 7.30 a.m. & 5 p.m.

EXCURSION TO MACAO

SUNDAY, 26th October.

The Company's Steamer, "Sui An," will depart from the Company's Wing Lok Street Wharf at 9 a.m. and return from Macao at 5 p.m.

N.B.—The Company will also run a steamer from Macao on Sunday morning at 7.30 a.m. and from Hongkong at 12.30 p.m. from the Company's Wing Lok Street Wharf.

This steamer connects with the Excursion steamer returning from Macao at 5 p.m.

FARES AS USUAL.

Further particulars may be obtained at the Office of the Company

CANTON-MACAO LINE.

S.S. "Ho-Sang" 457 Tons.

Departures from Macao to Canton on Mon., Wednes., & Fri., at 9 p.m.

Departures from Canton to Macao on Tues., Thurs., & Satur., at 4.30 p.m.

Joint Service of

Hongkong, Canton and Macao Steamboat Co., Ltd., The China Navigation Co., Ltd., and The Indo-China Steam Navigation Co., Ltd.

CANTON-WUCHOW LINE.

S.S. "Salan" 588 Tons, and "Nanning," 569 Tons.

One of the above steamers leaves Canton for Wuchow every Monday, Wednesday and Friday at about 8 a.m., and the other leaves Wuchow for Canton on the same days at 8.30 a.m. Round trips take about 5 days. Passengers can return to Hongkong or vice versa by the Company's direct steamers "Lintan," and "Sanul." These vessels have superior Cabin accommodation and are lighted throughout by electricity. Electric Fan in each Cabin.

Booking Office open daily (Sunday excepted) 9 a.m. to 5 p.m.

Further particulars may be obtained at the office of the

HONGKONG, CANTON & MACAO STEAMBOAT COMPANY LIMITED.

(HOTEL MANSIONS FIRST FLOOR)

Opposite the Blake Pier.

Shipping

Shipping

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA

(THE JAPAN MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.)

Projected Sailings from Hongkong—

Subject to Alteration

Steamers Sailing Date

Destination.

MARESIELLES, LONDON & ANTWERP via Singapore, Penang, Colombo, Suez, and Port Said.

Kamo Maru Capt. Kawara T. 16,000 WEDNES., 5th Nov. at d'light.

VICTORIA, B.C. and SEATTLE via Moji, Kobo, Yokohachi, and Yokohama.

Shidzuoka Maru Capt. Iriyama T. 12,500 TUES., 4th Nov. at noon.

SYDNEY & MELBOURNE via Manila, Thursdays Island, Townsville and Brisbane.

Kanagawa Maru Capt. Murazumi T. 12,500 SATURDAY, 1st Nov.

BOMBAY via Singapore and Colombo.

Penang Maru Capt. Murazumi T. 12,000 TUESDAY, 28th Oct.

KOBE & Yokohama Capt. Sekine T. 12,000 THURS., 6th Nov. at 11 a.m.

NAGASAKI, Kobo, & Yokohama.

Bombay Maru Capt. Tozawa T. 6,000 SATURDAY, 1st Nov.

SHANGHAI, Kobe, Colombo Maru Capt. Kawashima T. 6,000 MONDAY, 27th Oct.

Cargo only. Fitted with new system of wireless telegraphy.

PASSENGER SEASON—1914

FOR EUROPE.

Miyasaki Maru 16,000 tons sails Wednesday 28th January.

Kitano 16,000 " 11th February.

Iyo 12,500 " 25th.

Hirano 16,000 " 11th March.

Katori 20,000 " 25th.

Kamo 16,000 " 8th April.

Kashima 20,000 " 22nd.

FOR AMERICA

Shidzuoka Maru 12,500 tons sails Tuesday 27th January.

Tamba 12,500 " 10th February.

Aki 12,500 " 24th.

Sado 12,500 " 10th March.

Yokohama 12,500 " 24th.

Awa 12,500 " 7th April.

Shidzuoka 12,500 " 21st.

For further information apply to Telephone No. 292.

T. KUSUMOTO, Manager.

Shipping

HONGKONG

PHILIPPINES STEAMSHIP CO.

Steamship. T. Captains. For — Sailing date.

Zafiro ... 4000 F. S. McMurray Manila Mangarin, Cebu and Iloilo. FRIDAY, 24th Oct.

Rubi ... 4000 J. Miller Manila Mangarin, Cebu and Iloilo. 4 p.m. Nov. 4 p.m.

Electric light Fans in every cabin; competent stewards carried.

For Freight or Passage apply to

SHEWAN TOMES & CO.

GENERAL MANAGERS

Hongkong, 20 Oct. 1913.

JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LIJN.

Regular Fortnightly Service between JAVA, CHINA and JAPAN.

From Expeditus or about

Tjibodas ... SHAI ... 2nd half Cst. JAVA 2nd half Oct.

Tjitaro ... JAVA 1st half Nov. JAPAN 1st half Nov.

Tjimaneok ... JAPAN 1st half Nov. JAVA 1st half Nov.

Tjikini ... JAVA 1st half Nov. SHAI 1st half Nov.

Tjipanas ... SHAI 1st half Nov. JAVA 1st half Nov.

Tjilatap ... JAVA 2nd half Nov. JAPAN 2nd half Nov.

Tjimahi ... JAVA 2nd half Nov. JAVA 2nd half Nov.

Tjillwong ... JAVA 2nd half Nov. SHAI 2nd half Nov.

The steamers are all fitted throughout with Electric Light, and will accommodate for limited number of saloon passengers, and will take cargo to all Ports in Netherlands-India on through B/L.

For particulars of Freight and Passage, apply to

JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LIJN.

Telephone N. 375

110

TOYO KISEN KAISHA

Imperial Japanese Trans-Pacific Mail Line.

SAN FRANCISCO LINE

Connecting with the Western Pacific Railway at San Francisco to all points in the United States and Canada and with Trans-Atlantic Lines to Europe.

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG (Subject to alteration)

Steamer Tons Captain Date of Sailing

S.S. Nippon Maru ... 11,000 ... A. G. Stevens ... Nov. 5 at noon

S.S. Tenyo Maru ... 22,000 ... E. Bent ... Nov. 11.

S.S. Hongkong Maru ... 11,000 ... S. Togo ... Nov. 28.

S.S. Shinyo Maru ... 22,000 ... H. S. Smith ... Dec. 4.

S.S. Chiyo Maru ... 22,000 ... W. W. Greene ... Dec. 22.

These steamers are equipped with Turbine Engines and Triple Screws.

All steamers carry Japanese Government wireless telegraph and telephone and post office.

The S.S. Nippon Maru will be despatched for San Francisco via Manila, Nagasaki, Kobe, Yokohama and Honolulu on Wednesday 5th November, at noon.

Shipping

INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

(Projected Sailings from Hongkong.—Subject to Alteration).

	Steamship.	On
SHANGHAI via Swatow Kwongsang	Fri.	24th Oct at d'light
CHINWANTAO Hopsang	Sat.	25th Oct. at d'light
SANDAK N. Mausang	Sat.	25th Oct. at noon
S'PORE, Pang & C'cutta Namsang	Sat.	25th Oct. at noon
MANILA Loongsang	Sat.	25th Oct. at 2 p.m.
SHANGHAI via Ningpo Choisang	Mon.	27th Oct. at 3 p.m.
Y'HAMA, Kobe & Moji. Kumsang	Tues.	28th Oct. at noon
TIENTSIN Chipsang	Tues.	28th Oct. at noon
S'PORE & Sourabaya Chungsang	Thur.	30th Oct. at 2 p.m.
S'PORE, Pang & C'cutta Yatshing	Sat.	1st Nov. at noon
MANILA Yuensang	Satur.	1st Nov. at 2 p.m.

Return Tours to Japan (Occupying 24 days)

The steamer "Kutsang," "Namsang" and "Fookiang," leave about every 3 weeks for Shanghai and Japan returning via Kobe (Inland Sea) and Moji to Hongkong. Time occupied 20 days. This service is supplemented by the "Laisang," "Kumsang," "Loval," "Yatshing" and "Sulsang" leaving Hongkong at regular intervals for Yokohama, Kobe and Moji and returning thence direct to Hongkong. Time occupied 16 days.

The steamer "Choisang," "Kwongsang" and "Hongsang" will call at Swatow on their way down from Shanghai.

These vessels have all modern improvements and are fitted throughout with Electric Light.

A duly qualified surgeon is also carried.

* Steamers have superior accommodation for First-class Passengers, and are fitted throughout with Electric Light.

+ Taking cargo on Through Bills of Lading to Yangtze

Porte, Chefoo, Tientsin, Dalny, Weihaiwei, Tsingtau.

+ Taking cargo on Through Bills of Lading to Kuda Lahad Datu, Simporia, Tawao, Usukan, Jesselton and Labuan.

For Freight or Passage, apply to JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LTD.

Telephone No. 215. General Managers.

General Managers.

For Steamers. Date of Sailing.

LONDON & ANTWERP. Vestalia 25th Oct.

LONDON, ROTTERDAM Den of Ruthven 10th Nov.

LONDON & ANTWERP. Denbighshire 20th Nov.

Trans-Pacific "Shire" & "Glen" Joint Service.

VICTORIA V'VER STLE} Den of Airlie 18th November

TACOMA & PLAND...} TACOMA & PLAND...} Den of Ruthven 10th Nov.

VICTORIA V'VER STLE} Den of Airlie 18th November

TACOMA & PLAND...} TACOMA & PLAND...} Den of Ruthven 10th Nov.

Cargo accepted on through Bills of Lading to all ports in Europe and North and South America.

For Freight or Passage, apply to JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LTD.

Telephone No. 215 Sub. Ex. No. 9 Agents.

Agents.

BRITISH INDIA S. N. CO., LTD.

NEW SERVICE OF STEAMERS BETWEEN

s. Yokohama, Kobe, Hongkong and Rangoon.

EASTWARD.

The S.S. will be despatched for YOKOHAMA, KOBE & MOJI at an early date taking cargo and passengers at current rates.

For Freight and Passage, apply to JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LTD.

Telephone No. 215. Agents.

Agents.

THE TAIKOO DOCKYARD & ENGINEERING CO. OF HONGKONG, Ltd.

TAIKOO DOCKYARD, HONGKONG.

SHIPBUILDERS, SALVORS & REPAIRERS, BOILERMAKERS.

FORGECASTERS; BRASS & IRON FOUNDERS, CON-

STRUCTIONAL, ELECTRICAL & MECHANICAL

ENGINEERS.

WELDING & CUTTING OF METALS BY OXY-ACETYLENE

AND ELECTRIC SYSTEMS.

Estimates given for quick construction and repair of Ships, Engines, Boilers, Railway Rolling Stock, Bridges, and all Classes of Engineering, Iron and Wood Work.

GRAVING DOCK 787' x 88' x 34' 6"

Pumps empty Dock in 2-3/4 hours.

THREE PATENT SLIPWAYS taking vessels up to 3,000 tons displacement, providing conditions for painting ships with most efficient results.

100-Ton ELECTRIC CRANE ON QUAY—ELECTRIC OVER-

HEAD CRANES throughout the Shops, ranging up to 100 Tons.

50-Ton Hydraulic TESTING MACHINE for Chains, Wire Ropes,

Rivets, etc.

AGENTS for—

JOHN I. THORNCROFT & CO., LTD.

PETROL & KEROSENE MARINE MOTORS 7-1/2 to

150 B.H.P.

As supplied to the British Admiralty & War Office.

Agents.

Public Auction.

GEO. P. LAMMERT,
AUCTIONEER, SHARE &
GENERAL BROKER

THE Undersigned has received
instructions from CONSUL
von WISER to sell by Public
Auction on

FRIDAY, the 24th October, 1913, com-
mencing at 2.30 p.m.

At his residence, "THE FIR"
MAGAZINE GAP ROAD.

A Quantity of VALUABLE
HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE
(full particulars from catalogue).
Also

A quantity of PLANTS IN
POTS.
On view from **THURSDAY**
the 23rd OCTOBER.
Terms:—Cash on delivery.
GEO. P. LAMMERT,
Auctioneer.

THE Undersigned has received
instructions from C. W.
Beswick Esq., to sell by Public
Auction, on

WEDNESDAY,
the 29th October, 1913, commen-
cing at 10.30 a.m. at his
residence No. 3 Mountain View
(The Peak).

The Whole of His Valuable
Household Furniture.

Comprising:—

CHESTERFIELD SOFA and
EASCHAIRS, TEAK MUSIC
CABINET and OVERMAN-
TEL, UPHOLSTERED PIANO
SEAT, BLACKWOOD FLOW-
ER STANDS and TABLE,
TIENSHIN CARPETS and
WHITE LACE CURTAINS,
etc. etc.

Handsome (Unstained) TEAK
SIDEBOARD, DINING TAB-
LE, CHAIRS and DINNER
WAGGON, TEAK WRITING
TABLE and HALLSTAND,
etc. etc.

DOUBLE BRASS BEDSTEAD,
FINE TEAK BEDROOM
SUITE (Unstained) TEAK
TOILET TABLE and WASH-
STAND, SHANGHAI BATH
TUBS, etc. etc.

N.B.—Most of the above made by
WM. POWELL & Co.

On view from **TUESDAY** the
28th October.

Catalogues will be issued.

Terms:—Cash on delivery.

GEO. P. LAMMERT,
Auctioneer.

A Collection of China and
Curios lately arrived from the
North.

THE Undersigned has received
instructions to sell by Public
Auction on

WEDNESDAY,

the 29th October, 1913, com-
mencing at 2.30 p.m. at his

Sales Rooms, Duddell St.

A COLLECTION OF CHINA
IN 5-COLOURED, BLUE and

WHITE, etc.

comprising:—

5-COLOURED VASES, FIG-
URES, PLATES, BLUE and
WHITE VASES, PLATES,
INCENSE BURNERS and
PLACQUES, CRYSTAL and
AGATE ORNAMENTS,
SNUFF BOTTLES, etc.

From Tientsin to Sung
dynasties

"An inspection is invited"

On view from Tuesday, the 28th

October.

Catalogues will be issued.

Terms:—Cash on delivery.

GEO. P. LAMMERT,
Auctioneer.

Consignee

INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVI-
GATION CO., LTD.

From CALCUTTA, PENANG
AND SINGAPORE.

THE Company's Steamship

"KUTSANG,"

having arrived from the above
Ports Consignees of cargo by her
are hereby informed that their
goods will be delivered from
alongside.

Cargo impeding the discharge
or remaining on board after 4 p.m.
the 21st inst. will be landed at
Consignee's risk and expense.

No Fire Insurance will be
effected.

Bills of Lading will be count-
signed by

JARDINE, MATHESON
& CO., LTD.

General Agents.

Hongkong, 21st Oct. 1913. [971]

Public Auction.

GEO. P. LAMMERT,
AUCTIONEER, SHARE &
GENERAL BROKER

THE Undersigned has received
instructions to sell by Public
Auction on

THURSDAY,

October, 30, 1913 commen-
cing at 11 a.m. at No. 1:
Reclamation Street,

Yaumati

A QUANTITY of MACHINERY,
etc.

comprising:—OLYDE DON-

KEY FEED PUMP with
CYLINDERS 5' x 8' Diameter

and stroke 8'

24" CENTRIFUGAL PUMPS

and ENGINES 2 STEAM

WINDLASSES (complete)

CYLINDERS IRON CAST-

INGS for 2 LTAEWIND-

LASSES 1 VERTICAL

SINGLE CRANK TANDEM

ENGINE 1 HORIZONTAL

STEAM ENGINE with RE-

VERSING GEAR and FLY

WHEEL, cylinder 5' x 8'

1 VERTICAL BOILER 5' diameter

and 10' height with FEED

PUMP 1 HORIZONTAL

TUBULAR BOILER 5'6"

diameter and 6' length 2

DOUBLE GREASED CAP-

STANS.

also

1 SET 2 TON CHAIN BLOCKS,

SHAFTING, OLD CYLIND-

ERS, OLD IRON, etc.

and

To be sold at a later date if not

sold by private treaty in the

meanwhile

1 SET VERTICAL MARINE

ENGINES with 3 cylinders of

15', 14' and 10' diameters,

WITH CONDENSER and

PUMPS COMPLETE. Also 3

BILGE DIRECTING BOXES,

1 REDUCING and 2 DIS-

CHARGE VALVES, 1 STEAM

DISTRIBUTING, 1 VALVE

CHEST with VALVES, 1

MAIN INJECTION VALVE, 1

MAIN used without engine.

On view now

Terms: Cash on delivery

GEO. P. LAMMERT,

Auctioneer.

1 SET 2 TON CHAIN BLOCKS,

SHAFTING, OLD CYLIND-

ERS, OLD IRON, etc.

and

To be sold at a later date if not

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DISTRIBUTING, 1 VALVE

CHEST with VALVES, 1

MAIN INJECTION VALVE, 1

MAIN used without engine.

On view now

Terms: Cash on delivery

GEO. P. LAMMERT,

Auctioneer.

1 SET 2 TON CHAIN BLOCKS,

SHAFTING, OLD CYLIND-

OPIUM STOCKS CASE.

(Continued from page 3.)

Did it not occur to you Mr Gourgey that when you asked for a permit to remove these chests, that you were getting a permit to remove more opium than the Imports and Exports Office are aware of?—No, not an ordinary case, as usual in removing opium from one place to another.

I quite agree they are permitted to remove opium from one place to another, but, Mr Gourgey, I put it to you you must have known you were getting a permit to remove more opium than the Imports and Exports office could be aware of unless you told them you had got extra size cases?—No, I know nothing about it.

Why did you get a permit to get chests removed to the Assay, the four chests now in the godown?—Because I was negotiating for a loan first, and I wanted to see which godown to take them to.

They were the last consignment, the China, the Iyo Maru, the Tono Maru and the Assay?—Yes.

And they remain in Kowloon godown, not in your name, but the ship's name I think they are put in first?—They are now in my name.

I quite agree with you, but they landed in the ship's name and were there about ten days before you applied for them?—Well I cannot say how many days.

More than a week anyway?—Might probably be so.

You knew by then enquiries were being made about the opium on the Tono Maru and the China?—No.

His Worship:—The witness has already said he knew nothing about these inquiries until after the arrest.

Mr Hodgson:—I didn't just take it like that. As your Worship pleases. Did you know any inquiries were being made about the four chests from the Assay?—No.

And you were perfectly innocent of the fact that these chests, the subject matter of this charge, the chests on the Assay, were under any suspicion at all?—Yes.

Did you regard it as unimportant, Mr Gourgey, that you should not declare these cases contained a most unusual amount?—I declared the Assay cases as extra sized, now in the Kowloon godowns. It only occurred to me and I put it on the permit.

His Worship:—Why put extra sized on this one and not on the other?—Because it didn't occur to me.

Mr Hodgson:—When did you know Mr Gourgey, first of all, that this opium was inspected? When I was arrested; I cannot remember exactly.

Well you must know surely, Mr Gourgey, whether you knew before or after you were arrested?—After.

Your are quite sure?—I think so.

You know these cases were inspected on October 1?—Yes.

You know Mr. Judah?—I know him as I know any other person.

Now Mr. Gourgey, I don't wish to trap you in anyway, but you were arrested on the 8th?—Yes.

These chests of opium of yours were stored in Mr. Judah's godown, in your name, awaiting instructions as to negotiations for the loan?—Yes.

Now you have told me just now, you think, you only, and you thought, the first you heard of it was after your arrest?—I can't remember.

His Worship: Did somebody tell you that your chests were being searched?—I don't remember that.

Mr. Hodgson: You had seen Mr. Judah, himself, every day before your arrest?—I don't think so.

You see him pretty frequently don't you?—No.

However, you were arrested on the 8th, we will leave it at that, and you were let out on bail at once or at least as soon as possible?—Yes.

Did you not go and see your solicitor, Mr. Shenton, before your arrest, Mr. Gourgey; whether it was about them being weighed or not I don't know?—When I was arrested I got quite

Commercial

CHIAN'S INDUSTRIES.

The native industries of China, never too strong at the best, suffered severely from the after-effects of the political upheaval, writes a Financier correspondent. The local cotton mill, whose capital was partly derived from official sources in the past, had the misfortune to fail at the very moment when its luck seemed to be on the turn. For the first time in the last three years the native cotton crop was such a success that, had the mill been able carry on, it would probably have succeeded in retrieving some of its former losses.

The silk-weaving industry in the city of Hangchow collapsed as a whole, and this threw out of employment a lot of the poorer wage-earners. The borrowing of foreign capital then suggests itself as a convenient way out of the difficulty, provided the money can be obtained without awkward conditions as to foreign management or control of expenditure. But while small loans, on more or less onerous conditions, are occasionally contracted with foreign tenders by Government officials, they are rarely obtained by less responsible parties. It happens sometimes, however, that orders for modern machinery are placed with foreign firms in China, who, after it has been delivered and set up, find considerable difficulty in obtaining payment for it. This has happened twice recently in Hupeh. To a certain extent, the foreign firms concerned only have themselves to blame when this sort of thing happens. Old and well-established firms are not likely to be caught in this way; it is usually the smaller and younger concerns whose anxiety to place orders is apt to lead them to make contracts without sufficiently insisting upon those guarantees which time and experience have proved to be indispensable in order to secure sound business in China.

Industry, as compared with trade itself, has certain inherent weaknesses in China. One of the worst is that it is generally built upon insufficient financial foundations. The extent of the business done by many native firms, especially in the banking line, is out of all proportion to their individual resources; yet they seem able to carry on and even to thrive in normal times, because their actual expenditure is small; they help each other over their difficulties, and Chinese business ways, owing perhaps to their chaotic currency, are loose and accommodating.

But when it comes to industrial enterprises, notwithstanding the employment of labour on a considerable scale, Chinese ideas of organisation are fundamentally faulty, and their hand-to-mouth methods will not stand the test of adverse conditions. Any reserve of capital is apt to be sunk in investments of a highly speculative character, or in property which either cannot be realised on, when required, or is frequently found, on emergencies, to be already heavily encumbered with loans and mortgages.

The Chekiang Railway is a striking instance of the peculiar character of Chinese enterprise. Ever since its shares were first issued it has been called upon to pay interest on the paid-up capital long before it could even begin to earn enough to pay dividends. As its earnings are still at best little more than sufficient to serve as working capital, the company is compelled, year after year, to raise loans sufficient to pay interest at 7 per cent. on the whole of the capital invested, while annual calls on the shareholders in respect of the unpaid portion of their shares yield steadily decreasing amounts.

But the worst infirmity of particularly all large industrial enterprises organised and conducted by the Chinese themselves—though the same may probably be said of most Oriental nations—is the wasting and trifling away of valuable resources. These enterprises almost invariably attract a swarm of parasites whose endless small degradations, added to the sums wasted on their salaries, rob the main concern of any surplus vitality and reserve of forces which would enable it to meet emergencies when they occur.

This happens especially in the case of those modern concerns the management of which is still unfamiliar to the Chinese as business men. They are able to run large steamship companies with apparent success; but here they have gathered experience for many years past. But when it comes to factories and railways, which demand a large initial outlay of capital in the purchase of machinery, etc., from abroad, as well as the employment of a large amount of labour, their methods are amateurish, and usually prove themselves, in a very few years, to be hopelessly unsound. Yet

MARTIN'S APIOL & STEEL PILLS
for Ladies' PILLS
A French Patent for All Irritable ladies. Thousands of ladies all over the world keep a box of Martin's Pills in their house, so that on the first sign of any irritation of the bowels, they can be easily relieved and mitigated. Those who use them recommend them, hence their popularity. All chemists and druggists have them in stock. Manufactured by J. & J. MARTIN, Chemist, Southampton, Eng.

MARTIN'S
APIOL & STEEL
PILLS
for Ladies' PILLS

because similar undertakings when conducted by foreigners in China have in a good many cases shown very handsome results, the Chinese are apt to look upon unfailing means to profit and wealth.

They are also given to considering any large enterprise in which they have invested their money as affording excellent opportunities for individual profits to be derived from contracts for materials, as well as for salaried appointment for friends and relatives. Experience, however, having repeatedly demonstrated to them that, under such conditions, success is not easy of achievement, it is now becoming increasingly difficult for would-be promoters of large schemes to persuade their richer countrymen to invest their surplus wealth in such enterprises.

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APIOL & STEEL
PILLS
for Ladies' PILLS

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INTERNATIONAL BANKING CORPORATION.

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London Office—16 Bishopsgate, E.C.

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MAILS AND TELEGRAPHIC REMITTANCES

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TRAVELLERS CHEQUES, issued by

GEORGE HOGG,
Manager,

9, Queen's Road, Hongkong,
Hongkong, 1st Nov., 1913. 19

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LIMITED.

Established 1880.

Authorised Capital Yen 48,000,000

Paid-up Capital ... 30,000,000

Reserve Fund ... 18,550,000

Head Office—YOKOHAMA.

Branches

Agencies at

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Nagasaki
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Osaka
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Rangoon
Shanghai
Tibet
Tientsin
Tokyo
Los Angeles

Interest Allowed on Current Account.

Deposits received for fixed periods at rates to be obtained on application.

EISHI ONO,
Manager.

Hongkong, 30th Sept., 1913. 18

THE CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA AND CHINA.

Incorporated by Royal Charter 1853.

HEAD OFFICE—LONDON.

Paid-up Capital ... £1,200,000

Reserve Fund ... £1,700,000

Proprietors ... £1,200,000

FOREIGN EXCHANGE AND GENERAL BANKING business transacted.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and FIXED DEPOSITS received for 1 year or shorter periods at rates which will be quoted on application.

A. S. HEWITT,
Acting Manager.

Hongkong, 11th April, 1912. 22

Notice.

THE CHINA PROVIDENT LOAN AND MORTGAGE CO., LTD.

(Capital Paid up: £1,250,000.)

Loans on Mortgage of House Property, &c.

Goods received on Storage.

Advances made on Merchandise.

Loans made on the Provident System.

(Rates and Particulars on application).

The Office of

TRUSTEE, EXECUTOR OF WILLS, ATTORNEY, &c.

Undertaken and Executed.

SHEWAN, TOMES & Co.

General Managers.

Hongkong, 19th March, 1913. 32

PEAK TRAMWAY CO., LIMITED.

WEEK DAYS.

7.00 A.M. to 10.00 A.M. Every 15 Min.

10.00 A.M. to 12.00 P.M. Every 15 Min.

12.00 P.M. to 1.00 P.M. Every 15 Min.

1.00 P.M. to 2.00 P.M. Every 15 Min.

2.00 P.M. to 3.00 P.M. Every 15 Min.

3.00 P.M. to 4.00 P.M. Every 15 Min.

4.00 P.M. to 5.00 P.M. Every 15 Min.

5.00 P.M. to 6.00 P.M. Every 15 Min.

NIGHT CARS.

OPIUM STOCKS CASE.

(Continued from page 9.)

upset about it, therefore I went and asked Mr. Shenton to come with me.

What day was that?—On the 8th.

You didn't go before?—I don't remember seeing him before.

Now the loss of this opium amounts very nearly to \$20,000, assuming it is stolen?—I don't know.

Do you mean to tell me you have never reckoned it out, Mr. Gourgey?—It is about that.

Now what steps have you taken? You haven't reported the matter to the police at all?—No! I am investigating.

Investigating yourself. And to what is the extent of your investigations? What steps have you taken?—Well! I am investigating privately.

Privately?—Yes.

Can you tell me why you put these large sized chests in Mr. Judah's godown without getting a receipt for them?—Because I wanted to arrange for a loan.

And up to October 8 do you mean to tell me that you did not happen to be able to arrange for a loan?—If I didn't require the money, I didn't. If I require it I go to one of the banks; if I am called upon by wire.

Did you get a loan?—No, not yet.

And would you wait as a matter of fact until you were called by wire?—Except, I wanted money myself.

And you don't require money yourself?—Not so far I don't.

Isn't it rather unusual to leave them in there knowing you are not negotiating for a loan, and waiting for some one to cable to you?—It may be a moment.

It may be any moment and it may be three weeks?—It may be.

Isn't it unusual?—No in Sassoon's godowns it is quite all right; it is quite safe.

It doesn't seem to be safe any way. Can you tell me why you removed the chests from the Kowloon godowns to Talati's godowns and then to Ice House Street; instead of removing them from the Kowloon godowns to Ice House Street?—I brought them from Talati's godowns to Sassoon's godowns, because I expected to raise a loan on them.

But who were you negotiating with for a loan?—I haven't negotiated yet, because I didn't require a loan.

I suppose if you were negotiating for a loan with the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank, the bank would, of course, want the goods put in one particular godown?—Every bunk is satisfied with Sassoon's godowns.

Surely they would be satisfied with Talati's godown?—No, not all of them, some of them perhaps; it is different in a private individual's godown.

But in a private godown, would they not be safer than in a public godown?—They are safer everywhere, but when negotiating a loan you can more easily arrange a loan on them than in a private godown.

Will you agree with me Mr. Gourgey—I will put a supposition to you, I am imputing nothing—suppose a man brought in big chests and he extracted half of the contents and made the rest up into small chests, and got his permit of course, and moved these chests to where the permit says they should be, it would be a great advantage to have the stuff you had extracted in your hands without a permit?—I would say nothing about that; I know nothing about that.

Mr. Slade:—No. You might have many active Revenue officers round you if you did.

Mr. Hodgson:—Not so active as to catch the man in this case. Now Mr. Gourgey, if a man extracts half, I want you to agree with me, if you will, you have a permit for a chest of opium, a big chest, and you extract half of that opium, you make the other part of the opium into an ordinary sized chest, and get your permit to put that chest into a godown; now you have half of that opium outside, without any permit, on your hands?—I don't know; you are asking me some queer questions.

I have no idea of opium, but would you not be able to sell that which you have no permit for to better advantage than that you have a permit for?

His Worship:—What is the advantage of having a permit?

Mr. Hodgson:—The particular advantage is that the Import and Export office knows where every bit of opium is and if you have not permit it is untraceable. That opium could go into China, everywhere; it could not be traced.

His Worship:—More markets?

Mr. Hodgson:—Yes. You cannot move Persian opium from one place to another without a permit. I know far less about opium than you (witness) do, and I know that.

Well, Mr. Gourgey, I will put this to you. Can you tell me why it is you are importing Persian opium from London?—It is consigned to me, I am not import.

And you are sending it to London at the same time?—The opium comes here; it is sent from London and it belongs to the different clients, and if they wish me to send it to London for them, I do.

I asked you for an explanation, Mr. Gourgey, because it seemed curious?—Yes, I know.

Was all this opium to be sold in the Colony?—To the Japanese government; I am not quite sure I think so.

Anywhere else?—Unless to Singapore.

You are not likely to get shipper to send it from London here, to be sent back to Singapore?—From Formosa, you can.

Was this meant to be sold then in Formosa?—There is none of it sold yet, it is only a small lot.

No very small lot. Can you tell me, Gourgey, why you stopped a recent consignment, consigned out here, at Singapore?—Because it suits me. If I can get it at Singapore, I won't bring it here.

It is a later consignment than the one leaving by the Assayee?—I cannot say. I have different consignments. I have some from Persia, and through Bombay.

These were large size chests, too?—Yes, some of them were.

Mr. Gourgey I will put this question to you, you may deny it if you like. I suggest to you, you import Persian opium from Bombay, from Persia, export it to London, in small cases and import it back here from London, in big cases?—There is nothing of the kind.

It is quite possible to do it?—I have never done it.

But you have answered that question already?—I cannot tell.

His Worship: What exactly brought the opium from Kowloon to Talati's?—Talati's.

And when you got the permit did you give it?—I give it to the coolie when he goes to the godown.

Liang Yung:—I am a store-keeper at Talati's godown. On July 3 I received four cases of opium from Mr. Gourgey. I have got my book here. The four cases marked with a diamond and Z20 to 32 remained in my godown until September 13. Then they were removed to Sassoon's godown. They were the same cases that I received on July 3. I have seen them this morning, and they are in Sassoon's godown now. On August 13, I received five cases from Mr. Gourgey; they were marked Z, diamond, 41 to 45. These cases were removed from my godown on the same day as the other cases were removed—September 13. These same cases are now in Sassoon's godown.

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(Continued on page 1.)

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SANDAKAN & SEBATTIK

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At these ports steamers call-

ing for bunker coal exclusively

are exempt from all shipping

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A. BUNN,

POST OFFICE.

CHRISTMAS AND NEW YEAR'S PARCEL MAIL.

The Public Mail of the United Kingdom and Countries beyond will be closed in this Office on Jan. 7th on the 7th of November. This Public Mail will be closed via Gibraltar on the 13th of December. The following mail of the 1st of December will be treated as the New Year Mail, and is due to reach London on the 27th December. Parcels will be forwarded via Brindisi with an extra fee of 60 cents and with this mail are due in London on the 26th of December.

Parcels containing Gold or Silver must be insured for at least part of their value. All insured Parcels must be sealed. All the seal must be of the same colour wax and must bear the impression of a private device. This device must be the same on each seal. Straight, curved, crooked or dotted lines are not admissible.

Buttons, Coins, Thimbles, cannot be used for sealing.

The Clerks of the Post Office are forbidden to affix Stamps on letters or Parcels or to seal any article for the Public.

Parcels that in the opinion of the Officer handling the same do not comply with the regulations will not be accepted.

It is requested that Parcels be posted early.

The date with the mails from London (via Siberia) of Wednesday and Saturday, the 1st and 4th Inst., is due to arrive here to-morrow.

The Nippon Maru with the American and also the Mail ex Mongolia is due to arrive here on Monday 27th Inst.

Yingchow, British, s.s. 1,326, Rottinger, 23rd Inst.—Canton Gen.—B & S.

Huichow, Br. s.s. 1,222, G. Hooker, 23rd Inst.—Canton 23rd Inst. Gen.—E. and S.

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